

ISSUED MONTHLY BY THE
CALIFORNIA STATE
WAR COUNCIL

News

about
COMMUNITY WAR ACTIVITIES

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Sacramento, California

February 15, 1944

BOYS

Pasadena Jr. Commandos Storm Salvage Fortress

Henry! *Henry Aldrich!*
Or Dick.
Or Billy.
Or Tom.

They're too young to fight, thank Heaven. They're too old not to be aware of the war and to itch to get in it. Some of them take out their longings by running away from home, joining the Marines, and being packed back home again by irate recruiting officers. Others find the "thrills" they long for in mischief, sometimes very bad mischief. What's to be done with them?

Pasadena has found the answer and, at the same time, has netted the community, in a scant six months:

- 5,000 pounds of kitchen grease and fats
- 70,000 coffee jars
- 180,000 pounds of newspapers and magazines
- 6,000 coat hangers
- 150 pounds of trinkets
- \$363,000 in bond pledges during the Third War Loan Drive.

It's the Junior Commandos who did it, a throng of little boys and bigger boys (and a good many girls too), ranging in age from 6 to 15, ranging in enthusiasm from "buck private," or beginner, to "general," or high and mighty veteran of many salvage and bond "battles" and collector of 80 to 120 "units" of salvage or bonds.

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1 OUNCE

Berkeley, Stockton War Plants Try Prevention

Time was when you could beat your wife, put your bed on top of the stove, or burn up your horse and buggy and, except for a certain amount of eyebrow-lifting on the part of the neighbors, nothing at all would happen to you. But the war has changed all that, and Berkeley and Stockton are two cities which have realized it. These days, just try to put a torch to a barrel of gasoline in your war plant! You'll find out in a hurry that that's everybody's affair.

In Berkeley and Stockton, "everybody," meaning the cities' defense councils, City Managers Chester C. Fisk and Walter B. Hogan, and the city police, fire and health departments, have evolved plans as nearly fool-proof as possible for keeping war plants safe from fire, sabotage and the other hazards of war time without really trespassing on the ancient right of every American to mind his own business. In so doing they are also carrying out the so-called Essential Facility Program of the California State War Council.

City Returns

Berkeley's Fire Chief William Meinheit points out that the city was doing its neighborly job of helping plant owners prevent fire long before the war. After Pearl Harbor, the city merely intensified its fire prevention inspection and advice. Then, for a time, the Army made the protection of war plants and other essential facilities, such as railroads and waterworks, its own business and California cities stepped aside to let the military make the inspections and deal out information to plant managers. But, as all California cities know, the Army turned the job of plant protection back to local authorities late in 1943. So the City of Berkeley, for one, has merely stepped back into its old role.

"We simply 'b'ar down' a little harder than we used to before the war," explains Chief Meinheit, who began as a hoseman in the Berkeley fire department thirty years ago. He has detailed an assistant chief to head up the program and to make regular inspections of all

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Issued monthly by the California State War Council with news about community war activities in California.

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About Ourselves

They call it the American genius, this ornery habit we have of walking on our own two feet. Good method or not, it's the form of locomotion we Americans have used to take us places, sometimes far and wondrous places, these hundred and sixty-odd years.

The California State War Council *News* will not attempt to break with so firmly rooted and successful a way of doing things. The War Council has already demonstrated that it believes wholeheartedly in letting civilian war activities be molded at the grass roots, by the people most concerned. No spoon-feeding from the top, maintains the council, but only encouragement, assistance and advice, the latter being mainly an occasional tip-off when things are brewing that will affect the folks at home.

The *News*, the War Council's monthly publication, of which this is the first issue, will continue in this course. It has but two purposes: the first, to save public money by communicating official War Council information in a single economical medium, replac-

AS IT HAPPENS In the Communities

Young mothers, returning to a strange home in a strange community with their new and somehow terrifying babies—the frequency of this situation stirred the Monterey County Civilian Defense Council into action. Helene Miles, executive secretary of the council, reports that the women of the community have rallied round to help the wives of servicemen by paying neighborly visits after the mother and child come home from the hospital and by giving that essential helping hand with the frightening new routine of baths, bottles and formulas.

WARDENS

Air raid wardens will become block leaders in Tulare, as a result of a new program which was launched at a January meeting of Defense Council committee heads, according to Gail Bash, City Manager. The same meeting resulted in a comprehensive program on agriculture and food conservation.

POLICE

Sgt. Marvin R. Woodruff of the Redding Police Department was chosen Regional Law Enforcement Coordinator at a meeting of Second Civilian Protection Region sheriffs, police chiefs, State Guard captains and Highway Patrolmen

ing many of the numerous bulletins heretofore necessary; the second, to reflect the activities of the city and county civilian war activity groups, so that each one may learn from the experiences of the others. The *News* will carry no dicta from on high. The *News* will only mirror what you yourselves are doing at home. Anyone who wants to draw his own conclusions from what that mirror shows is welcome to do so.

Mirrors, of course, show nothing when nothing is put before them. This is a plea that you help the staff to make the reflection pleasing. Give us a hand by telling us what you are doing—with photographs, if possible. This mirror aims to show you walking on your own two feet.

in Redding on February 5th. The 40 law enforcement men, representing nine counties, designated Sgt. Woodruff to back up mutual aid agreements for the exchange of equipment and personnel between counties during any emergency requiring more law enforcement men than are ordinarily available within any one county. Chosen alternates and advisers were Inspector Paul Maxim of the California Highway Patrol and Captain E. H. Shoub of the State Guard.

HOUSE-TO-HOUSE

A house-to-house survey of living quarters in Marin County, to attempt to find additional quarters for its war-grown population, has been undertaken under the direction of J. C. Bordanaro, Coordinator of the Marin County Civil Defense Council.

LOT

What happens when a War Council finally gets OCD fire-fighting equipment and then has no place to put it? The Lincoln Acres Area of the San Diego County Defense Council took this poser in its stride. Under guidance of Area Director Larry Comerford, they've already raised enough money to buy a lot. Now they're busy getting funds to build a building on it by collecting scrap, holding entertainments, and by popular subscription. That fire-fighting equipment will have a home any minute now.

MA

Mother can go back to school and for \$2 learn how to cope with such war-time problems as meal planning, budgeting, ration point buying and preparation of ration-wise food, according to an announcement from the San Bernardino Valley Evening Junior College, which is offering housewives an eight-week evening course in Wartime Cooking.

FOOD

To give the Victory garden season a good send-off, reports Morgan Anderson, Oakland's Defense Council is planning a huge home food production show for some time in April.

NOTE

There follows a suggested plan of action from the State War Council. It is intended only as a guide for communities which have not fully organized their facilities to meet local war-created problems.

Perhaps you are already doing the job well. Perhaps you wish to do it in a different manner.

Although the council recognizes a joint responsibility—State and local—on many war impact problems, the council's feeling is that, insofar as possible, locally constituted authorities should guide local community action. Above all, existing facilities, both public and private, must be coordinated. The job must be done.



Please clip
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four pages
and place
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ORGANIZE!

When War Strikes Normal Living, Community Can Often Take Over

Juvenile delinquency is on the increase. Housewives are finding it difficult to provide well balanced meals. Stores and factories need additional labor. War bonds must be sold. Fats and other salvage must be collected. These and other problems have strained local facilities and have increased the responsibilities of almost every community.

Fortunately, there is a plan which has proved its worth in many California communities in coping with such problems, thus directly or indirectly, helping to shorten the war. This plan accomplishes two things:

1. It provides a means for effective, cooperative study and solution of local problems which have been created or aggravated by the impact of the war.
2. It provides a means for community action in campaigns which are state-wide or national in scope.

No two communities are alike. Each must determine what are its own problems and then use the most effective means to solve them on the local level. The following problems exist in many communities. Do they exist in yours?

LOCAL PROBLEMS CAUSED BY IMPACT OF WAR

Here are seven basic problems which may require emergency organized action.

1. Food

Everybody knows now that because of the war certain essential foods are not readily available. But still we must eat, and eat properly, so that we may sustain strength and health. In some cases substitutes may be provided for the missing foods. In other cases community action, bulwarked by such groups as the P.-T.A., garden clubs, the Federal and State Departments of Agriculture and the schools, can make foods available which would otherwise disappear from the family table. There are three ways of doing it:

By Preservation: Canning, dehydration, freezing and storage are methods of conserving food and of providing the family with foods which do not use up the precious store of ration points. However,

improper methods of canning may cause the deadly "botulism," which has already resulted in many fatalities in California. Therefore, every person who "cans" needs sound information to prevent the growth of *Botulinus Bacteria*. For instance, community canning centers will provide a housewife with an opportunity to can her vegetables and fruits under skilled guidance, making the most effective use of community-owned pressure cookers. Community organization can also assist in making available the necessary tin cans, can provide information on the most effective means of dehydration, and may also give simple directions for storage of potatoes and other vegetables.

By Home Production: Victory gardens are a tremendous factor in easing food shortages, because the supply of fresh vegetables available to stores is not great enough to take care of war-increased population. However, Victory gardens will grow weeds instead of vegetables unless the grower has sound information on planting and cultivation. Organized action can not only encourage more people to plant Victory gardens but can also guide gardeners toward better results.

By Wartime Cookery: Not enough housewives realize that careful choice of the foods they put into a lunch box or on the table can make a vast difference in the energy, value and enjoyment provided to their families. An organized program of nutrition education, including neighborhood nutrition classes, distribution of nutrition charts and other printed matter, may help enormously in preventing serious health deficiencies in the community.

2. Youth in Wartime

There are many reasons why teen-age children are becoming delinquent at an alarmingly increasing rate. The principal causes seem to be:

Lack of guidance from parents who are busy with war work;

Absence of neighborhood activities to provide outlets for youthful physical energy;

Lack of neighborhood facilities for wholesome recreation and social activities;

Shortage of trained youth leaders.

An emergency committee, working with representatives of the schools, the police department, the Junior Chamber of Commerce, the churches, the P.-T.A., the Boy Scouts, Campfire Girls, YMCA and other civic groups, might achieve immediate results by such things as the establishment of more neighborhood playgrounds and recreational areas. Vacant lots might be leveled and cleaned off by arrangement with the owner. Simple, noncritical equipment could be installed, such as volley-ball and basket-ball nets. Such organized games as baseball, soccer, football, hockey, could be conducted under volunteer adult supervision. Surveys might be undertaken to locate buildings that could be readily utilized for indoor gymnasiums or for social activities such as dances and parties. A drive to obtain volunteer instructors or advisers would be a definite contribution to the success of these activities.

3. Servicemen and Veterans

Our boys are beginning to come home, some of them ill in body, some unhappy in mind, others unadjusted yet to civilian life, many at loose ends from an employment standpoint. The same communities which waved these men off to war have a duty now to ease them back into normal living. There is a big job of community organization here: To provide means of showing the boys that they are welcome, and that their neighbors are grateful; to set up facilities where they may have vocational aid or advice; to make it easy for them to go back to school, if they wish or need to do so; and to give means of mental or physical rehabilitation to those who need it. For assistance, tap such groups as the schools, the churches, the psychology department of the local junior college, the Red Cross, the Junior Chamber of Commerce and the veterans' organizations.

War Moving Closer

Soon, as the war turns more and more to the Pacific, California communities will also find that the number of servicemen and women passing through on their way to the battle lines, or stationed in nearby camps or posts, will have greatly increased. These soldiers, sailors and marines will not be here through choice, and it will be up to the community to make their stay as pleasant as possible, and to cause a minimum of disruption to the community's own residents. The men must have a place to sleep overnight, and a well publicized center could help them by maintaining a list of rooms available in hotels, apartments and clubs. If these facilities are not sufficient, the building of a suitable overnight dormitory might be considered.

Entertainment and recreation for these men and women is also essential, and it can be provided by means of a planned program, in collaboration with the U.S.O., the A.W.V.S., church groups and the men's and women's clubs, among others.

4. Transportation

In a very real sense, California has grown up "on wheels" and now must manage to stay "on wheels" or else rebuild its entire economy. Every person must get to and from his job, his school, the places where he shops. Gas rationing, the automobile shortage, the crowding of buses and street cars by the abnormally large war-time population, and the shortage of conductors and motormen make a real transportation problem in many places. A representative local group—including, say, the automobile associations, the Office of Defense Transportation, the local trade associations, gas station owners, men's and women's clubs—could organize to study the local problem and to devise practical solutions, such as staggered working hours and staggered shopping hours, and a carefully coordinated car-sharing plan.

5. Care for Children

Now that fathers are being drafted, many women with small children are having to go to work to join those other women who have already gone into war work. What is to be done with their youngsters while they are away, particularly now that peace-time nursemaids are themselves in war work? Surveys to locate homes which are willing to take care of these children would be helpful. In some instances it may even be necessary to organize community child care centers. The schools, the State Department of Education, the Federal Works Agency, the Federal Security Agency, the P.-T.A., the League of Women Voters and other women's clubs and the churches are among the groups which could supply a vast amount of assistance in solving this problem which so vitally affects American mothers.

6. Housing

Crowding of the places in which people live is one of the most universally suffered results of the influx of workers to a "war production" community. Often it is not the war workers themselves who are hardest pressed in finding a home or a house or a room, for war building by Federal agencies and new private building are usually reserved for "in-migrant" war worker tenants. The community's established residents frequently are the ones who suffer from the housing shortage if they must move to other quarters for one reason or another. Since having a place to live is one of the basic requirements of civilized life, it is urgent that the community organize its collaboration with the National Housing Agency, the local real estate board, the apartment house owners, hotel men, the Chamber of Commerce and with other local civic groups in an attempt to make enough living space for its people.

Surveys might be made to locate empty stores and other buildings that could be readily converted into living quarters. A central point for listing vacant

houses, apartments and rooms might be established. Efforts should be made to encourage nonessential residents to rent their homes or their surplus space to war workers and to other residents genuinely in need of housing and to discourage the influx of non-essential people into crowded areas.

7. Recreation

Gas rationing, crowded transportation facilities and other war conditions have denied many of us the forms of diversion and entertainment to which we are accustomed. In order to maintain morale and in the interest of a spirit of neighborly cooperation it is more than desirable to coordinate and expand those recreational facilities which already exist in the community, and perhaps to create new ones. This may require the collaboration and cooperation of the municipal recreation and parks departments, theater owners, churches, clubs, and schools. It is well to remember in this connection that intertwined with the need for adult recreation are the recreational needs of young people, service men, veterans, war workers and of civilian defense workers themselves.

All seven of the problems just described are primarily results of the impact of war upon the community. They are not new problems, but in many places they will become even more acute as the war progresses. In some communities these problems may not yet have arisen. However, by organizing emergency committees and other fact-finding groups, the locality will have the benefit of an already existing organization which can receive, evaluate and assimilate information from the State and Federal Governments, and be prepared to act when and where action is needed.

WORKING TOGETHER WITH WAR AGENCIES

It is up to every community to cooperate with the National war agencies which are trying to shorten the war. Many places have already organized committees for this purpose, but in some instances these groups are operating independently of the local civilian defense organization. It is suggested that existing committees concerned with war work be incorporated in the community's own plan in order to gain the advantage of coordination and to strengthen field operations. Some of these cooperative activities are:

Salvage: Every community should have an organized group to cooperate with the War Production Board in its program for the collection of fats, scrap metal, waste paper and other critical materials. There may also be a need for salvage drives where there is a local shortage.

War Bond Sales: The continuing program of the War Finance Committee for the sale of War Bonds and Stamps requires effective organization in each community. Special War Bond campaigns may call for the assistance of the entire civilian defense organization.

Rationing: The Office of Price Administration is responsible for the operation of War Price and Ration

Boards. However, members of such boards serve without pay and need the help of many volunteers to do the tremendous volume of work involved in making certain that every person receives his fair share of available rationed items. At times the issuance of ration books demands an even larger number of such volunteers.

Manpower: The War Manpower Commission and the United States Employment Service are concerned with the employment of individuals for essential industries, and they must have the aid of the community in order to be successful. It is important that all available local labor be supplied to local industry before bringing in more workers from other States. There is a labor problem on the farm too. Both the State and United States Department of Agriculture need the community's help in meeting farm problems. Farmers and canneries have peak seasons when additional labor is necessary to meet an emergency. High school students can often help harvest crops during vacation.

Besides the groups already mentioned, other National war agencies may call upon the community for organized assistance from time to time, and it is incumbent upon the community to be ready to assist.

SUGGESTED METHOD OF LOCAL ORGANIZATION

As a part of the local War Council organization, it is recommended that there be established a War Problems Board. This board should consist of individuals who are concerned with the problems that confront the community, such as those already described.

It is suggested that the board include representatives from business, labor, local government, religious groups, the professions, civic organizations, local military establishments and the chairmen of major committees.

As part of the War Problems Board, there should be a director or "general manager" who would be responsible for the successful execution of all programs approved by the board.

As all war service activities depend greatly on volunteer cooperation, it is necessary to have continuing publicity in order to stimulate enthusiasm, sustain interest and inform the public. It is therefore suggested that the local War Council appoint or employ a publicity officer who would work in close cooperation with local newspapers.

Need for Volunteers

There should also be an office to recruit and register volunteers to be used in such activities as require a large force of field workers.

Certain kinds of work may require specialized training, in which event it may be advisable to have a training officer on the staff of the War Problems Board.

In any case, the community will find it advantageous to have some sort of organized group of volunteers who will reach right into the residential districts where the backbone of any community action must be found. In some localities, Boy Scouts have been used as a permanent, neighborhood contact. Elsewhere, commu-

nity wardens have volunteered to conduct the house to house activities necessary to the successful solution of many of the war-time problems already described. Other communities have organized on a neighbor-to-neighbor basis, with an individual on each street serving as leader. All such plans have been successful in the communities where they have been tried but each locality must determine its own best method.

A PATTERN OF RESPONSIBILITY

Since most of the community's war-borne problems cut across the lines of activity of many established agencies, it is desirable that such agencies be "in" on the plan, and have clearly defined responsibilities in carrying out their part of any program.

Temporary committees which may be organized to meet the emergency should be encouraged to pool the knowledge and experiences of private social organizations, service clubs, fraternal orders, churches, labor unions, patriotic organizations, school authorities and regular municipal departments. All committees need not serve on a continuing basis, since some will be required only from time to time, to promote special projects.

It is suggested that counties follow the same pattern as municipalities in organizing their war activities, so that there will be a better opportunity for coordinated planning between the units of government.

It is also recommended that the war problems organization be established as a part of the community's legal structure. In most instances this will simply require an amendment to existing defense council legislation. It may, in some cases, be desirable to enact a new ordinance. Information on such legislation or amendments may be found in the *California State War Council Manual* (1943) on pages 37 to 45.

STATE AID TO LOCAL COUNCILS

The obligation of the State is to guide and assist cities and counties in the solution of the problems caused by the war. This solution is a *joint responsibility*.

The State can help in several ways:

1. *The State will provide financial aid up to 50 per cent to assist in making the local war problems organization effective.* The salary of the Director of the War Problems Board, the Director of the Volunteer Office and of certain other staff members may be so financed upon approval of the State Director of Civilian Defense and the State Department of Finance. Certain other

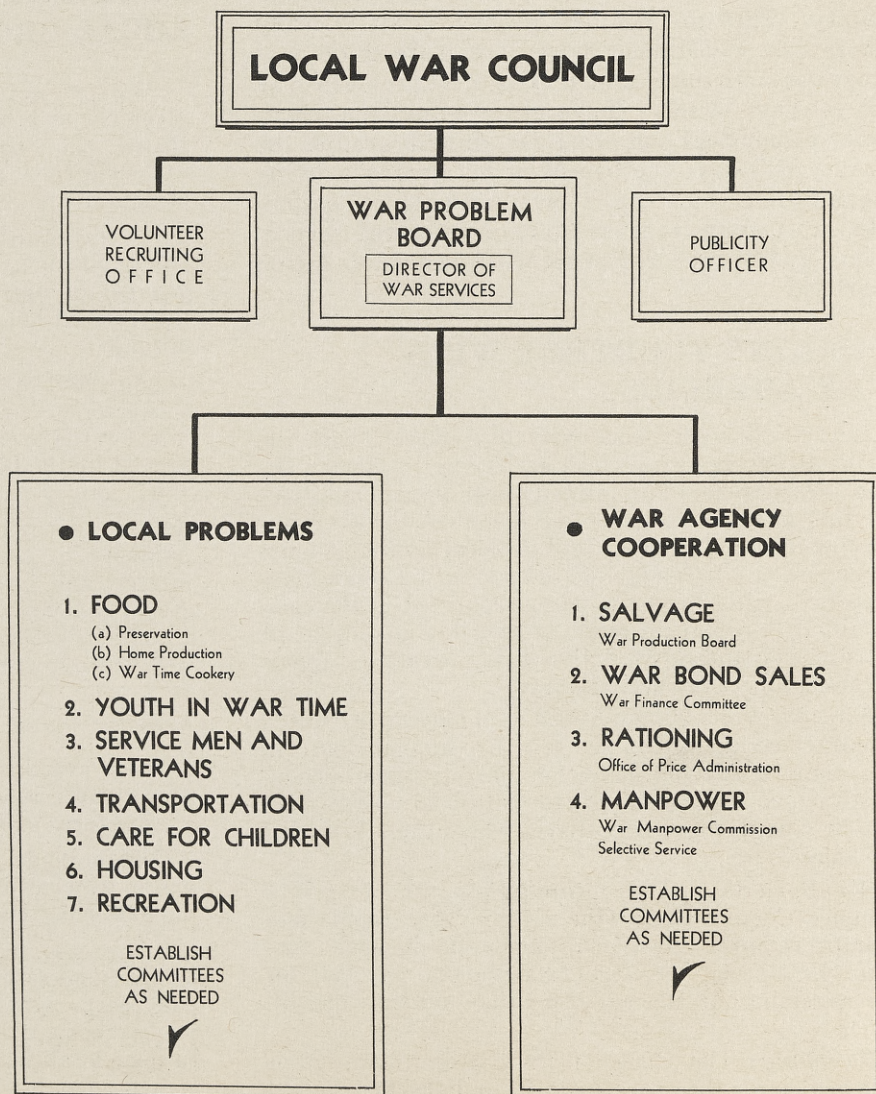
expenses are reimbursable in part. The staff of the Director of War Services of the State War Council is available to assist in the plans of local organizations and in processing such grants.

2. *The State will provide certain insurance benefits in the event of accidents to volunteers who are duly enrolled as a part of the local war council organization if the local war council has been accredited by the State.*

3. *Many war problems activities may be financed in part from Federal funds.* Among these are centers for child care, housing of war workers, food demonstrations and certain recreational facilities. The staff of the State Director of War Services of the California State War Council will assist in securing the necessary information and in processing local applications.

Only by organization of community resources can there be certainty that every segment of vital activity is receiving the proper attention; only by working through a single War Problems Board can we avoid duplicating our efforts and scattering our shots. Every day thousands of lives are lost in this war. Aid in saving human lives by organizing your community.

The following chart may help in planning local organization:



BOYS

Pasadena Jr. Commandos Storm Salvage Fortress

Continued from page 1

M. D. Sandston, live wire chairman of the Junior Commandos of the California State Junior Chamber of Commerce, is the man behind the kids in Pasadena and in Glendale, Fullerton, San Leandro, Santa Cruz, San Jose, Fresno, San Dimas, Ventura, Burbank and Pomona. His enthusiasm for the program is outrun only by that of the boys and girls themselves, who sport honest-to-gosh military insignia on their caps, even including service ribbons and stars denoting the number of "battles" in which they have participated. The military note stops with the insignia and the lingo, however. The kids are regularly enrolled as members of the Junior Service Corps, through the local War Council's Volunteer Records office, and the work they do is the socially desirable job of collecting salvage and selling bonds under the direction of the young adults of the Junior Chamber. After each salvage drive or "battle" is over, they have the additional legitimate thrill of turning the proceeds into such items as:

Four sets of tires to the Women's Ambulance Corps

\$100 worth of material for bathrobes made by the Navy Mothers for Corona Naval Hospital

\$200 for X-ray film for Junior Chamber Free Chest Clinic for chest examinations of school children

\$300 for gift books sent to servicemen all over the world

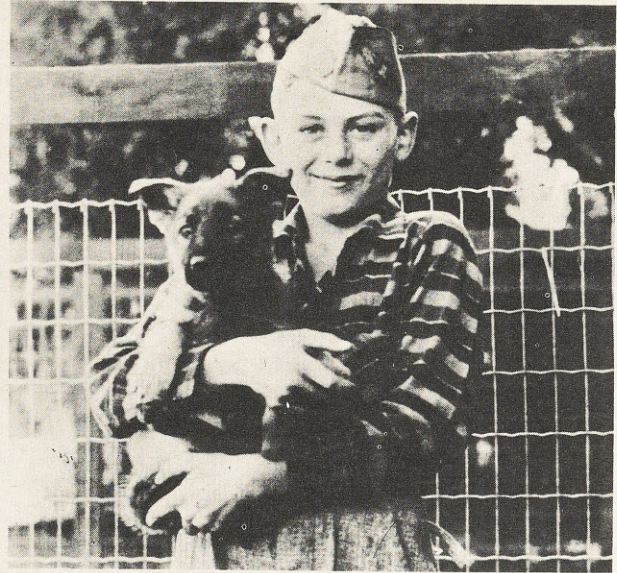
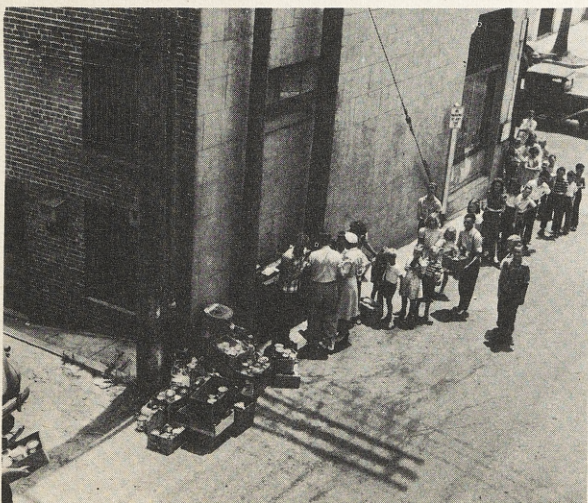
\$100 donation for material for Junior Red Cross work in supplying Van Nuys Naval Hospital

\$250 donation to Hazel Hurst Foundation for the Blind for a Guide Dog and its training

\$100 War Bond as gift to the U. S. S. Cruiser Pasadena

800 decks of playing cards to be sent to servicemen overseas

Shelters for servicemen awaiting rides.



The Junior Chamber has agreed that, in addition to such local objectives as those listed, the state-wide project for the young commandos shall be Guide Dogs for returning blind veterans.

Mr. Sandston points out that there are really four purposes behind the Junior Commandos. Not only is it a device for getting the free and voluntary contribution of youngsters in vital home front war services under the direction and planning of responsible adults, but it also gives colorful recognition for each child's effort so as to keep zeal running high, to raise morale and thus to lessen juvenile delinquency. Besides, it helps solve that little item of manpower shortage. What woman can resist an earnest freckle-faced kid who comes to her back door and asks for a jar or a pile of old newspapers? He probably gets a cookie for good measure.

The Junior Chamber of Commerce has announced its willingness to send a representative to help any community organize a commando unit, even if there does not happen to be a Junior Chamber in town. They have mapped the program to the tiniest details, from the type of data to be included on membership cards, to the number of "battles" or drives to be conducted each month, to the nature of the newspaper publicity required, to the number of adults needed to direct the kids, and even to the number and size of salvage bundles equivalent to each "unit" of rank.

Henry Aldrich? Not so—it's *Major Aldrich* now!

DESERT VICTORY

"When you are near enough to shoot a German, that's the time to use your camera." Those were the instructions to cameramen who made the film "Desert Victory" for the British Army. Now the British Information Service announces that this hour-long movie is available in 16 mm. size to noncommercial groups, such as local civilian defense councils, upon payment of a small service charge. Write to the British Information Service, 260 California Street, San Francisco 11, for details.

1 OUNCE

Berkeley, Stockton War Plants Try Prevention

Continued from page 1

plants on the "essential" lists. Firemen regularly detailed to the neighborhood go along so that they may become familiar with the plant layout and be able to cope with fire should it actually break out. At the same time, the inspector checks up on hazardous conditions, suggests to the plant management ways of improving problem spots and, incidentally, gets the manager's suggestions on the best way for firemen to deal with the alcohols, nitrates or other inflammable materials which are so commonly used in newly developed manufacturing processes.

Both Chief Meinheit and Stockton's Chief R. E. Thompson agree that friendly personal relationships between the city's men and the top men in each factory are essential if the cooperative program is to work. Most of Berkeley's plants, although engaged now in vital war production, are old established firms who are used to working with the city in its regular fire prevention job. Stockton's plants are mostly new, but Fire Captain Elvin Copsey has "sold" his program by showing each manager that "I've got something to give him for nothing."

Stockton is proud of its disregard of city limits in making available plant protection advice and assistance, but it doesn't hesitate to point out to the managers of factories who may be inclined to resent "city interference" that the whole thing is in the nature of an unpaid-for bonus given solely out of the goodness of the city's heart.

NO PAIN

In both cities inspectors are careful about making their visits as painless as possible. Berkeley has found it best to make fire and police inspections separately, but information is exchanged between the two departments. Besides, whichever department makes its inspection first warns the plant manager in friendly fashion not to be surprised if another inspector, with other objectives, eventually appears. In any case, inspections are spaced as far apart as possible.

Stockton has emphasized the health factor too, recognizing that no war plant can operate without healthy workers. The San Joaquin Health District, which embraces not only the City of Stockton but also the surrounding towns and rural area, has been responsible for a complete survey of sewage and auxiliary water facilities, with emphasis on the dangers resulting from cross connections which might mean pollution of drinking water. Sanitary Engineer Ed Thoits accompanies other city inspectors when making his own tours and manages to get around to each plant about four times a year, and to shipyard cafeterias every other month.

Sabotage is what Berkeley's police department is after. The fact that not a single case of that sort of dirty work has occurred attests only to the efficiency of the department and the cooperation of the businesses adjacent to "essential facilities." Police Chief J. A. Greening deliber-

STIMSON SPEAKS

"We are thoroughly aware of the importance of maintaining a well trained force of civilians in our communities to assist the War Department to meet possible war hazards," emphasized Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson in a letter to the Office of Civilian Defense dated February 8th. Excerpts from Mr. Stimson's statement:

"From time to time it has been necessary for the War Department to take certain steps which have had the effect of limiting civilian defense activity. * * * I am informed that such action may create misunderstanding. * * * It seems appropriate for me to indicate the attitude of the War Department on the continuing need for State Defense Council activity as a matter of National safety. * * * We are thoroughly aware of the importance of maintaining a well trained force of civilians in our communities to assist the War Department to meet possible war hazards beyond the scope of its primary mission. This requires the continued maintenance and training of the civilian protective forces along our Atlantic and Pacific Coasts for protection against all such war hazards, including air raids. * * * It is highly desirable that State Defense Councils maintain leadership in continuing their multiple programs of volunteer civilian defense work."

ately chose for protection officer a patrolman distinguished for his tact, judgment and persuasiveness, one who could visit all establishments within a radius of 500 yards from war plants and sell them on the idea of serving as an intelligence group to report any suspicious occurrences in the neighborhood. Besides that, the officer makes systematic inspections of the plants, pointing out spots in which a guard or some protective device might be needed, and giving assistance, where possible, in securing guns or essential equipment.

Police circles are still chuckling over the well-meaning Berkeley plant manager who, after the Army removed its own inspectors last year, tried to sell the city some guns which the plant had purchased, in the mistaken belief that the war was practically over. To Chief Greening, that incident simply pointed up one more selling job for the city: The need for convincing factory owners that even though the Army had withdrawn inspectors who were

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BOOKS

Kern Tells How

Victory garden literature blooms like radishes, but pity the patriotic gardener who tries to wade through the stuff to find out just how, when and where to plant in his own particular corner of the earth. To the amateur it seems as if climates and conditions vary almost as much as fingerprints, and how many of us have a Ph.D. in Agriculture?

To the rescue comes the Kern County Defense Council which has just brought into a successful second edition the *Kern County Food-For-Victory Guide*, a jam-packed, 39-page pamphlet which wastes no words, but neither does it spare any, on the subject of the family vegetable garden, family production of meat and eggs, and home preservation of fruit and vegetables. It's written in good plain English, it applies to Kern County exclusively, and it answers just about any question you can imagine.

Mrs. Ruth E. Hetzler, executive secretary of the Kern County Citizens Service Corps, reports that the pamphlet was compiled by the Defense Council's Victory Garden committee, including local agricultural authorities, and is even being used as a textbook in the county rural schools for agriculture classes.

more vitally required on the fighting fronts, still the danger of sabotage and commando raids at home becomes increasingly serious as the enemy becomes more desperate. Far from slacking on its job, the city has put three more policemen in the industrial section, even though it is suffering from manpower shortage just like all other city departments.

"We figure that this prevention job is simply good business," says Berkeley's Chief Greening, who was operating a crime prevention bureau long before the war made sabotage prevention a National objective. Stockton's Police Chief H. A. Vogelsang, rejoicing also in a no-sabotage record, agrees with him.

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